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CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL MEETING

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1955

Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Walter

5. Hallanan, Chairman of the National Petroleum Council, at

nine-thirty a.m., in Room 5160, Interior Department Building.

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PROCEEDINGS

THE CHAIRMAN: The Council will please come to order.

Gentlemen, we have a request here from the representatives of the Independent Petroleum Association to take a photograph of the Council as a group this morning. I know we are in rather crowded and somewhat difficult headquarters here this morning, but I think everybody is agreeable to it, and if there is no objection, we will tell the photographers to proceed.

(A photograph was taken.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The secretary will please call the roll.

ROLLCALL

SECRETARY JAMES V. BROWN: May I first ask that you men who are here as observers at the request of some member who is absent, as I come to that member's name on the roll, will the observer please rise and give his name, so that we may have it for the record.

Mr. Anderson?

MR. ROBERT O. ANDERSON: Here.

SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Baker?

MR. HINES H. BAKER: Here.

SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Ball? Mr. Barton? Mr. Benedum?

MR. PAUL G. BENEDUM: Here

NJ.L

1		SEGRETARY BROWN: Mr. Bergfore?
2		MR. FRED E. BERGFORS: Here.
3		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Blaustein? Mr. Blazer?
4		MR. PAUL G. BLAZER: Here.
5		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Brazell?
6		MR. REID BRAZELL: Here.
7	·	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Bridwell?
8		MR. J. S. BRIDWELL: Here.
9	,	SECRETARY BROWN; Mr. Bruce K. Brown?
10		MR. BRUCE K. BROWN: Here.
11		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Russell B. Brown?
1.2		MR. RUSSELL B. BROWN: Here.
13		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Burns?
14		MR. FRANK HAYES: I am here in his place.
15		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Chipman?
16		MR. CHARLES A. CHIPMAN: Here.
17	-	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Coleman? Mr. Cowden? Mr.
18	Crocker?	Elizabeth Committee Commit
19		MR. STUART M. CROCKER: Here.
20		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Cummings?
21		MR. JOHN F. CUMMINGS: Here.
22	-	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Donnell?
23		MR. J. C. DONNELL, II: Here.
24		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Dow?
25		MR. FAYETTE B. DOW: Here.

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1	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Werwick M. Downing?
г	MR. WARWICK M. DOWNING: Here.
3	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Wesley E. Downing?
4.	MR. WESLEY E. DOWNING: Here,
Б	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Duke?
6	MR. GORDON: DUKE: Here.
.7	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Dunnigan?
- 8 -	MR. FISHER: I am here in his place.
9	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Endacott?
10	MR. PAUL ENDACOTT: Here.
11	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Fisher?
12	MR. M. S. SCHILLER: I am here in his place.
1.3	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Follis?
14	MR. R. G. FOLLIS: Here.
16	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Foster?
16	MR, CLYDE T. FOSTER: Here.
17	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Fox? Mr. B. C. Graves?
18	MR. B. C. GRAVES: Here.
19	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. B. I. Graves?
20	MR. B. I. GRAVES: Here.
21 .	SECRETARY BROWN: Chairman Hallenan?
22	THE CHAIRMAN: Here.
23	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Memon?
24	MR. JAKE L. HAMON: Here.

MR. DON O'HARA: I am here in his place.
SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Herdey? Mr. Harper?
MR. JOHN HARPER: Here.
SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Hartman?
MR. I. W. HARTMAN; Here.
SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Hawley?
THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hawley, will you please rise?
Gentlemen, I desire to present to you a new member
of the Council, Mr. Cash B. Hawley, president of the National
Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., of Detroit, Michigen.
We are glad to welcome you to the Council, Mr.
Hawley.
MR. CASH B. HAWLEY: Thank you, sir.
SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Healy.
THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Healy, will you rise?
Gentlemen, I desire to present another new member of
the Council, the new president of the Rocky Mountain Oil and
Gas Association, Mr. Harold H. Healy, of Casper, Wyoming.
We are happy to welcome you, Mr. Healy.
MR. HAROLD H. HEALY: Thank you.
SECRETARY BROWN: If I may interrupt a moment, there
are two or three seats down here for you gentlemen, if you
would like to come up here.
Mr. Hilts?
MR. HARRY B. HILTS: Here.

1	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Holman?
г	MR. EUGENE HOLMAN: Hope.
3	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Huley? Mr. Hunter?
4	THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hunter, will you please stand up:
Б	Gentlemen, I wish to present another new member of
6	the Council, Mr. G. B. Hunter, president of the National
7	Petroleum Association, of Oil City, Pennsylvania. We are very
8	pleased to have you as a member of our Council.
9	MR. G. B. HUNTER: Thank you.
10	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Jacobson?
11	MR. A. JACOBSEN: Here.
12	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Jennings?
13	MR. A. L. NICKERSON: I am here in his place.
14	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Jones, that is Charles 3.
1.5	Jones? Mr. W. Alton Jones?
16	MR. B. WATSON: I am here for Mr. W. Alton Jones.
3.7	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Keyser? Mr. Keck? Mr.
18	Keeler?
19	MR. W. W. KEELER: Here.
20	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. King? Mr. Lawton? Mr. Leach?
21	MR. J. SAYLES LEACH: Here.
22	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Ludwig? Mr. McGallen? Mr.
23	McCollum?
24	MR. L. F. McCOLLUM: Here.
25	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. McDowell? Mr. McFarland?

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1	MR. RUSSELL S. McFARLAND: Here.
2	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. McGoven? Mr. Meguire?
3	MR. WILLIAM G. MAGUIRE: Here.
4	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Majewski?
б	MR. B. L. MAJEWSKI: Present.
6	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Mershall?
7	MR. J. HOWARD MARSHALL: Here.
8	BECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Mettel? Mr. Milligan?
9	MR. R. L. MILLIGAN: Here.
1.0	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Moncrief? Mr. Montrose?
11	THE CHAIRMAN: Will you rise, Mr. Montrose, please,
12	sir?
13	Gentlemen, another new member of the Council whom I
14	desire to introduce at this time, Mr. M. E. Montrose, presi-
16	dent of the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association, of
16	Houston, Texas.
17	We are happy to have you with us, Mr. Montrose.
18	MR. M. E. MONTROSE: Thank you.
19	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Mosher? Mr. Mount? Mr. Naff?
20	MR. R. M. PYBURN: I am here for Mr. Neff.
21	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Nielson?
22	MR. M. R. McARTHUR: I am here for Mr. Nielson.
23	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Niness?
24	MR. S. F. NINESS: Here.
25	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Nixon?

1	MR. MASTON NIXON: Here.
ż	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Nolan?
3	MR. J. L. NOLAN: Here.
4.	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. 0'Shaughnessy? Mr. Parton?
Б	MR. J. R. PARTEN: Here.
6	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Pogue?
7	MR. JOSEPH E. POGUE: Here.
8	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Porter?
9	MR. FRANK M. PORTER: Here.
10	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Reitz? Mr. Richardson? Mr.
11	Ritchie? Mr. Roberts?
12	THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roberts, will you please rise,
13	air?
14	Gentlemen, another new member of the Council whom I
15	wish to introduce, Mr. John A. Roberts, president of the
16	National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., of Waltham, Massachusetts.
17	We are happy to have you as a member of the Council.
18	MR. JOHN A. ROBERTS: Thank you.
19	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Robineau?
20	MR. M. H. ROBINEAU: Here.
21	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Robinson? Mr. Rodman? Mr.
22	Rowan? Mr. Skelly? Mr. Spencer?
23	MR. J. E. DYER: I am here for Mr. Spencer.
24	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Staples?
25	MR. D. T. STAPLES: Here.

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1		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Supplee?
г		MR. L. A. WEBB: I am here for Mr. Supplee.
3		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Swensrud?
4		MR. W. K. WHITFORD: I am here for Mr. Swensrud.
5		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Taylor?
6		THE CHAIRMAN: Is Colonel Drake here?
7		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Taylor?
. 8		MR. REESE H. TAYLOR: Here.
9	<u>-</u> -	SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Vandeveer?
10		MR. W. W. VANDEVEER: Here.
11		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Vaughey?
12		MR, WILLIAM M. VAUGHEY: Here.
13		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Violette? Mr. Vockel?
14		MR. S. MALLISON: I am here for Mr. Vockel.
15		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. J. E. Warren? Mr. William K.
16	Warren?	
17		MR. A. JAMES: I am here for Mr. William K. Warren.
18		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Well? Mr. White?
19	Ì	MR. ELLIS: I am here for Mr. John White.
. 20		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Wilson?
21		MR. ROBERT E. WILSON: Here.
22		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Windfohr?
23		MR. ROBERT F. WINDFOHR: Here.
24		SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Wrather?
25		MR. WRATHER: Here.

SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Wright?

A quorum is present.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, since the last meeting of the Council, I wish to bring to your attention regretfully the passing of a member of the Council, Mr. Joseph V. Dunbar, of Denver, Colorado.

In this connection I desire to recognize Mr. Porter to present a resolution in memoriam.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORIAM

TO

JOSEPH V. DUNBAR

MR. FRANK M. PORTER: The National Petroleum Council records with profound sorrow the death on June 5, 1955, of Joseph V. Dunbar, veteran of forty years in the petroleum drilling industry, president of the American Association of Oil-well Drilling Contractors, and a valued member of the National Petroleum Council.

The first association of Joseph Dunbar with the drilling business was in 1914 when, as a young man, he worked cable tools in the Lewistown area of Montana. Exercising his customary determination and energy, he acquired his first rig in 1929, and became a contractor in Eastern Oklahoma, later moving to Illinois in 1938.

In 1952 he established the headquarters of Dunbar Drilling Company in Denver, Colorado, where he was residing at

the time of his death.

Well-known throughout the petroleum industry, Joseph Dunbar was beloved by all who became acquainted with him. He rendered long and outstanding service to the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors. As a tribute to his devotion, understanding, and efforts in the petroleum industry, he was named "Outstanding Oil Man for Colorado" for 1953 by the Governor of the State of Colorado.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, on this, the 20th day of October, 1955, the Mational Petroleum Council, in meeting assembled at Washington, D. C., record its deep sense of loss on his passing and express its appreciation for his generous and useful contributions to the important work of this Council, of which he was a highly respected member.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, the National Petroleum Council extend its sincere sympathy to his family and associates, and that this resolution be entered upon the permanent records of the Council, and a copy thereof be delivered to his family.

I wish to move the approval of this resolution.

THE CHAIRMAN: May I have a rising vote, gentlemen?

(The membership stood.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, it is with a deep sense of profound regret that I announce to the Council today the death of the mother of Secretary McKay.

Secretary McKey has taken great pride in the fact that since he became Secretary of the Interior he had never missed a meeting of the National Petroleum Council. He has been most generous in his cooperation at all times, and in sending me a message that he would be deprived of the privilege of being here today, he wanted me to convey to the Council his sense of genuine personal regret that his perfect record of attendance at these Council meetings has been broken.

I know that we all shall share a great sense of sympathy in the loss that has come to him in the passing of his mother, Mrs. Frater, who passed away at Portland, Gregon.

I wish at this time to recognize Mr. Majewski.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORIAM TO MRS. MINNIE FRATER,

MOTHER OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, HON.

DOUGLAS MCKAY.

MR. B. L. MAJEWSKI: It is with the most profound sense of sorrow that the membership of the National Petroleum Council has received news of the death in Portland, Oregon, of Mrs. Minnie Frater, mother of the Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Douglas McKay.

The members of the Council, individually and collectively, extend their deepest sympathy to the Secretary. They hope that he might find comfort in the fact that she was spared to him for so many years, and they are confident that strength will come to him in his faith in the eternal justice

of God. 1 It is directed that the text of this resolution be 2 telegraphed to the Secretary. 3 I move the adoption of this resolution in memoriem 4 by rising for a moment of prayerful meditation. 5 (The membership rose.) 6 THE CHAIRMAN: The resolution is unanimously 7 8 adopted. Gentlemen, you received the minutes of the last 9 meeting of the Council. What is your pleasure? 10 A MEMBER: I move they are adopted without reading. 11 12 A MEMBER: I second the motion. 13 THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded that the minutes of the last meeting be approved without reading. 14 All in favor indicate by saying "aye"; contrary "no. 15 16 The ayes have it. 17 Mr. Jacobsen. I should like to recognize you at this 18 time to present the report of the Agenda Committee. 19 REPORT OF THE AGENDA COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL 20 PETROLEUM COUNCIL. 21 MR. A. JACOBSEN: Two requests for studies have 22 been received from the office of the Gil and Gas Division. 23 Department of the Interior. 24 The first one is a letter dated October 18, 1955,

addressed to Mr. Walter S. Hallanan, from Mr. H. A. Stewart,

and it reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hallanan:

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"The National Petroleum Council has made two extensive studies and reports on the use of radio and radar in the oil and gas industries. The first report was under date of May 28, 1953, and the second report was dated January 1, 1955. These reports bring out clearly the great expansion in the use of radio and radar by the oil and gas industries and the importance of these facilities to the industries' daily operations.

"The Office of Gil and Gas participated in 'Operations Alert 1955,' the exercise held last June by the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization. These exercises simulated on a limited scale Government operations from relocation centers immediately following an enemy attack.

"The exercise proved conclusively that in event of enemy attack communications are vital to effective petroleum and gas mobilization. Because of attack damage to commercial common carrier communications, those remaining would be overloaded with high priority messages, with the result that many important petroleum and gas messages would be delayed or not sent.

"Study of the Council's reports raises the question as to the extent that the existing communications facilities

"It is therefore requested that the National

Petroleum Council make a study of the communications facilities of the petroleum and gas industries to determine the feasibility and desirebility of organizing the existing oil and gas industries! communications facilities into a nation-wide vartime communications network for wartime mobilization and operation of the cil and gas industries to handle communications between these industries and the oil and gas war agency and other Government agencies as appropriate. The report should include coverage provided by existing facilities. Information on additional equipment needed to complete such a system should also be included in the report if the National Petroleum Council determines that such a communications network would be feasible and desirable. Advice and recommendations with respect to this matter as the Council deems appropriate should be included in the Council's report."

The report of the Agenda Committee on that request reads as follows, under date of October 19, 1955. Mr. H. A. Stewart, Director, Office of Oil and Gas, Department of the Interior, addressed a letter to Mr. Walter S. Hallana, Chairman of the National Petroleum Council, requesting that the Council make a study of the communications facilities of the Petroleum and Gas Industries, to determine the feasibility and desirability of organizing the existing oil and gas industries communications facilities into a nation-wide wartime communications network for wartime mobilization and operation of the oil and gas

industries to handle communications between these industries and the oil and gas war agencies and other Government agencies as appropriate.

It is understood that the study and report requested does not contemplate a detailed inventory of communications facilities of individual companies.

As provided in the Articles of Organization of the Gouncil, this letter was considered at a meeting of the Agenda Committee on October 19, 1955, in Washington, D. C., at which meeting it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the Council the appointment of a committee to make the study as requested by Mr. Stewart in his letter of October 18, 1955, and to report to the Council.

Such report should not suggest any plans or programs.

The second request is embodied in a letter dated

October 19, 1955. It reads:

"My dear Mr. Hallanan:

"During the past four years there has been a significant increase in the amount of underground storage for petroleum
products that has been developed and put in use by the industry.
By this time the industry has information on the cost of underground storage compared to surface storage, and has experience
as to the effectiveness of underground storage, product losses,
and product centamination.

"It is requested that the National Petroleum Council

The Agenda Committee's report on this request is as follows, under date of October 19, 1955, wherein Mr. Stewarts also addressed a letter to Mr. Hallanan requesting that the Council review the industry's experience with underground storage for petroleum products, and submit such report and comments as the Council deems appropriate.

review the industry's experience with underground storage

the Council deems appropriate. It would be desirable that

the report include information on the over-all capacity of

such storage now in use, by types, sizes, regional location

and type of product stored, and the outlook for the increased

for petroleum products and submit such report and comments as

As provided in the Articles of Organization of the Council, this letter was also considered at the meeting of the Agenda Committee on October 19, 1955, at which meeting it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the Council the appointment or reactivation of a committee to make the study as requested by Mr. Stewart in his letter of October 19, 1955, and to report to the Council.

Such report should not suggest any plans or programs, nor should it estimate the outlook for increased use of such storage.

I move the adoption of these two reports.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

of Organization, with respect to the change in the by-laws of

the organization, the phraseology?

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE

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ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION.

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and Gas Division of the Department of the Interior was changed

The committee filed its report on June 2, recommend-

I understand that notice was given of this promptly

MR. HINES H. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, the name of the Oil

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to the Office of Oil and Gas.

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At the last meeting of the Council the Chairman

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appointed a committee composed of Mr. Marshall, Mr. Russell

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Brown, and myself to study the Council's Articles of Organiza-

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tion, and to recommend such amendment as might be desirable in

ing the amendments to the Articles of Organization in paragraphs

1, 9, 10, 11, 15, and 16, simply substituting the one name for

by mailing a copy to each member of the Council as required by

section 19 of the Articles of the Organization. It seems in

order to have the Council consider this at this time, and I

move the adoption of the resolution, copies of which you have

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view of this change of names.

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seen.

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A MEMBER: I second the motion.

the other. I will not take time to read it.

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THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the report of the

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Special Committee. All in favor of the adoption of the report

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indicate by saying "aye"; contrary "no."

deeply moved by the loss that came to the Secretary of the

Interior, the fact that he would be unable to participate in

It is unanimously adopted.

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our proceedings here today.

However, we do have the Under Secretary of the Interior, who has most cooperative in all matters relating to the work of this Council.

I know how thoroughly he feels as to the work that has been done by the Petroleum organization, and his great appreciation of it.

Judge Clarence Davis, of Nebraska, came to the Department of the Interior as general counsel, but some months ago was appointed as the second in line of command as Under Secretary of the Interior.

He is a great American citizen, a profound lawyer, and I am very pleased to have the opportunity of presenting him here this morning, the Under Secretary of the Department of the Interior, the honorable Clarence Davis.

REMARKS OF UNDER SECRETARY CLARENCE DAVIS
SECRETARY DAVIS: "Thank you, Mr. Hallanan.

Well, gentlemen, I am very glad to be with you. It is, I think, the first time that I have had the privilege of attending any of your meetings. I know the Secretary will keenly regret his inability to be present.

If This is one organization that I don't think he has missed any meetings of, and I know he has been much interested in the work of the Council. He has a high regard for the service that the Council has rendered to the Government of the

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United States through some rather critical times.

(So I know of his regret in not being able to be with you.

Now as for myself, I practiced law for a long, long time out in the Middle West. My principal monetary connections with the Petroleum Industry have been through the pumps of the service stations. Beyond that, of course, I have had some experience in the petroleum business, not all entirely fortunate.

I am a beautiful illustration of the fact that the development of oil resources is not to be taken lightly and not without capital. I had the privilege of organizing some of the original corporations that drilled the mid-Kansas fields and at one time, and not too long ago, I had some fifty thousand acres of leases along the Kansas-Nebraska line. Of course, they long since expired, as they would, just before somebody came in with some production. So that is about the extent of my connection with the industry to date.

At any rate, while I have not been attending your meetings, I have had the privilege of looking over some of the reports which you have made which, from my fragmentary knowledge, at least appear to me a great contribution to the Government, to the world petroleum situation — that is, to our knowledge of it — and have been extremely helpful.

mon, of industry people in an advisory committee, in an

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advisory capacity to the Government in working out some of these problems. I am certainly not one of those who believe that all business organizations are necessarily suspect.

I do remind you and myself of this fundamental fact, that as we maintain in this country what we love to call the free enterprise system and the competitive system, that it is true that as a buffer against an excess of this sort of thing we had for many years these antimonopoly and antitrust statutes, and they are as time has proven, I think, a necessary part of this free enterprise system that we all talk about.

"And, consequently, it is only natural that from time to time everybody wants to take a look to see how that system is working. So that it is not necessarily true that the mere fact that people want to take a look at what these various committees do and what you do as a matter of fact is not necessarily anything to be regretted, and it is certainly nothing to be ashamed of.

"A group organized as this is, and we have many others -- the other departments of the Government have many others -- and they render a very great service to the Government, as I think you have, without any infringing, without in any way, infringing on any part of any of these restrictive statutes of which we have been talking.

/ And so I am sure that so far as this Department is concerned, we shall continue to collaborate, to welcome your

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advice, to make up our own minds, and to make our own decisions with the advice that we receive from you and taking into consideration a great many other things.

Fo I am glad to have this Council in existence. I repeat, I think it has performed a very useful service. I think it will continue in all respects to keep between the fences of all this restrictive legislation.

I do not think there is anything about any of the legislation which needs to interfere or even handicap this Council in the problems that it is considering and in the advice and help which it may render to this Department from time to time.

I am very glad to be with you. I wish I could stay throughout the day and listen to your discussion. But Decause of these other things which have temporarily interfered. I'm agraid that is not possible. But I am glad indeed to be with you, and we are glad to have you meeting her; !!

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I know we all feel very grateful to Secretary Davi, for his visit with us, and we feel yery reasoured by the Statements of the confidence and respect that the Department has in the work of this Council.

I think following his remarks that I shallcall upon the Director of the Vil and Gas Division, who has, of course,

been closely identified on a 24-hour basis, daily basis, with the functions of the Council.

Hugh Stewart has had the experience of a practical oil man and has brought that experience as Director of the Oil and Gas Division over which he has presided now for some years.

We all have confidence in the Director. We know he works from a very thorough understanding of the problems of the industry, and I should like at this time now to present the Director of the Oil and Gas Division, Mr. Hugh Stewart.

REMARKS OF MR. H. A. STEWART, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

MR. STEWART: "It is a real privilege for me to follow Under Secretary Davis. There are some phases of recent history which I perhaps can outline rather more fully to you in a report that I should make to you. It ties in with these matters to which the Secretary has alluded.

In my time as Director of the Oil and Gas Division,
I have become convinced that without the type of service
rendered to the Government by this Council the Government's
preparedness planning with respect to petroleum and gas would
be hopeless. It would be a random hodge-podge of amateur
guesses and not on a very sound basis on which the Government
could predicate its planning for potential war.

On today's basis we don't expect to see war now or

very soon. We hope, of course, that we will never see it.

"However, the world situation is anything but quiet and there are hot spots mattered in the Eastern Hemisphere and in the Far East which serve to keep this Government on its toes all the time.

planning ties directly into petroleum and its production.
Therefore, if we are going to be able to plan satisfactorily,
if we are going to be able to set up consistent and dependable
plans, we have got to get the information onwhich to build those
plans from the people who know the most about the subject, and
there is no place for that to go except to the leaders in the
oil industry, and in this National Petroleum Council we do have
that group of men.

on industry advisory committees. The National Petroleum Council is again under scrutiny of congressional committees. These committees have asked the Department of the Interior, they have asked my office, they have asked the Petroleum Council office, for specific information, some of it rather comprehensive.

In approaching those requests, the attitude that I took was that the Council had from the beginning operated in a goldfish bowl, that it operated under a clear-cut and approved charter, and that so far as I knew from my own contact

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the operations had been kept jealously within the limits of its charter.

In the course of reviewing the information which was requested by the committees, we had to go back and review a great deal of material that was long before my coming to Washington, and I found that nowhere in any of the material requested was there any hint, let alone any evidence, that the Council, its committees, or the subcommittees under them had ever transgressed the rules laid down or the authority set up to the committees by the Council based on the reports of the Agenda Committee.

the Secretary will be to furnish to the committees all of the information they are asking. We so far have found none that is of a questionable or doubtful nature. There may be some that would be privileged, some communications internally within the Government that would be privileged. Those are matters which the Secretary's office is now reviewing, but in general it doesn't seem to be anything that we cannot freely give to the committee, and we certainly have no intention of concealing or trying to conceal or withhold anything from the committee.

(We would alot rather have them get it all and we hope realize the degree to which this advisory council has gone down the line living up to the charter under which it was

scheduled.

Now we have had another run of criticism, and that strikes home more or less to a great many of you executives who have at one time or another provided the Government with your high grade employees, some of your top men in fact, serving the Government without compensation.

They are the people that we in Government call w.o.c.'s. One of our ex-w.o.c.'s is sitting down here, Mr. Bruce K. Brown. I think we all realize the tremendous job he did in his period of service, the first Deputy Administrator of Petroleum Administration for Defense. I know it, because I was in it from the beginning, and I followed it through, and I have had the responsibility of terminating and liquidating the petroleum administration for defense, and reorganizing the Office of Oil and Gas, so I know personally just the type and the extent of the services that these w.o.c.'s have given.

We have reviewed our records of the w.o.c.'s and those records are absolutely clean and clean-cut. We have no objection at all to furnishing the committees nor the public all the details to which they are entitled with respect to our use of w.o.c.'s from the oil and gas industry.

Now the last amendment to the Defense Production Act set up some very rigid restrictions on the use of W. o. s in Government. The Congress attempted to put into writing all of the safeguards that they could think of to limit the influence

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of these representatives of big business on Government upon the Government planning.

that, because almost every one of the points that was set out in the amendment affecting the employment of w.o.c.'s was in effect in the Petroleum Administration for Defense, and it was there from the beginning. And the requirements imposed on the w.o.c.'s are only more onerous in one respect than the requirements that we had placed on their service, and that one respect is that whereas under our departmental setup w.o.c.'s had to declare their financial interest and, of course, their papers set out a full disclosure of their company ties.

This statement of financial interest went directly into the Secretary's confidential files, and was not available to anyone on direct authorization of the Secretary.

Under the present law, however, the W.o.c.'s are required to file a statement of their industry connections, the corporations in which they are officers or directors, and the companies or partnerships in which they have financial interests, and they have to file every six months thereafter a statement setting out any significant changes in that financial status.

Now the Wolf's coming in here had no objection to filing at the beginning and notifying the Secretary from time to time if there was any material change in their financial

interests. But it may be an entirely different matter if it has to be published in the Federal Register and whether that will prove to be a deterrent in our use of w.o.c.'s or not, I don't know.

in a minor capacity, not in the direct chain of command. He is doing a very valuable work for us, but he is not in a position where he personally can be sniped at from any direction. We lost two w.o.c.'s that we were in serious need of. One was Franz Von Schilling, who had to leave Government service and return to his company, and the other was John Bower, Assistant Director of the Office of Oil and Gas, in charge of program. He ended his term of service and returned to his company, so as of now we have just one. We are of course seriously understaffed. Budget money is extremely tight. What we are going to do for manpower to fill the demands on us in petroleum planning I do not know, but we will have to figure some way through it.

Now there is one other phase of our work on which you probably have been broadly advised, but which is probably better known to your technical staffs than to most of you top executives, and that is the new provision, the new orders with respect to accelerated tax amortization.

(There has been quite a change in the structure and the new orders were issued here about three weeks ago, and we

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ourselves are just beginning to learn all of the factors that enter into the application of these new orders.

I would like to have Mr. Carroll Fentres, my Assistant Director, review the tax amortization program with you as we see it today.

Mr. Fentres.

REVIEW OF TAX AMORTIZATION BY MR. CARROLL FENTRES, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS.

MR. FENTRES: "Enarman Hallanan, Secretary Davis, and members of the Council: You will recall that in the fall of 1950 the Congress amended the Internal Revenue Act to permit the Government to authorize companies to write off a portion of the facilities which could be classified as defense facilities five years instead of the usual write-off period, whatever that might be. That we called accelerated tax amortization. Under that program, beginning in the fall of 1950, and extending up until approximately three weeks ago we established six programs for the granting of accelerated tax amortization.

There was the program for petroleum storage. There was the petroleum pipe line program. There was the gas pipe line program. There was the natural gas plants, or it was called natural gas liquids program. There was the refining capacity program. And last, there was the alkylate program, the aviation alkylate is that ingredient in aviation gasoline, a limited ingredient.

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On August 11, Dr. Fleming, who has the responsibility for the administration of this program, issued an order which temporarily suspended all action on accelerated tax amortization.

Our role is to review applications and to submit recommendations to the Office of Defense Mobilization, of which Dr. Fleming is head, and that meant, of course, that we suspended action on all pending applications, and that the Office of Defense Mobilization suspended action on all cases that we had submitted recommendations to them on, and on which they had not yet acted.

The purpose of that suspension was to permit the administration to review its policy on accelerated tax amortization and to determine for which program, if any, should be continued.

on September 29, after the completion of this review, and incidentally the oil portion of the review was greatly assisted by the excellent work of another petroleum and gas advisory body, the Military Petroleum Advisory Board. The reason for that is the basis of the expansion goals is to prepare this country for war, should it come, and obviously the Military Petroleum Advisory Board studies on our petroleum situation in time of war were extremely valuable in making such a review.

Following that review, on September 29th, the

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following decisions were announced in connection with the petroleum refining: the goal was increased from 8,750,000 barrels a day to 9 million barrels a day, an increase of 250,000 barrels a day, and extended one year.

This, incidentally, is a restatement of a previous one of the Petroleum Administration for Defense. I guess you know that.

On the alkylate, the goal was increased by 25,000 barrels a day. The previous goal had been an increase of 30,000 barrels a day above that in existence in April of 1953.

The total capacity has been kept as a classified figure. The expansion goal of accelerated tax amortization for commercial petroleum storage was abolished. The same is true for petroleum pipe lines, gas pipe lines, and natural gas plants.

In other words, any application filed for storage pipe line or natural gas plants will be denied except where it comes under a new goal which was established for petroleum storage for the military or the Atomic Energy Commission, or for oil and gas line, gas pipe lines, to military and atomic energy installations.

A portion of the order which was issued on September 29th was retreactive in nature. In simplest terms any application filed by any company in these discontinued fields

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which was filed after midnight June 12 of this year will be denied, although the suspension took place on August 11. It was retroactive for sixty days.

Two other aspects of the change in policy is a tightening of two other types of actions.

One is dispersion. The Government has tightened up on its applications of dispersion. In the past, although there was a general dispersion policy, many applications were approved which were in areas of concentrated population or near military or atomic energy installations, significant Atomic Energy Commission installations.

The Office of Defense Mobilization tighted up in that regard, which means undoubtedly that many refining applications previously approved will be denied in the future.

In addition, they have tightened up on what we call post certification action. After an action has been acted upon and approved and certified to the Treasury Department, it carries with it a requirement that you start construction on these facilities within six months. If you do not start construction within six months, you have to get a time extension of the certificate. It no longer has any value. On time extensions, when the goal was still open, we were extremely liberal. In the closing goals, you have to justify

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25° 24 25 why you were unable to start construction within six months.

That is a change in policy.

On scope amendments, which is a post certificate action, when you come in and say that instead of building exactly what you had stated you were to build, you want to build something different, we are also less liberal than we were in the past.

If there are any questions, I will be pleased to answer them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any questions, gentlemen, in connection with that statement made by Mr. Fentress

If not, thank you very much, Mr. Fentress.

MR, STEWART: I am looking for Reuel Armstrong.
Will you come up, Reuel, and let Chairman Hallanan introduce
you to the crowd?

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in presenting the general counsel of the Interior Department, the honorable Reuel Armstrong.

Do you have some remarks to make, Mr. Armstrong? We will be very happy to hear from you.

REMARKS OF REUEL ARMSTRONG, SOLICITOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

MR. ARMSTRONG: "I looked at the agenda and saw so many speeches to be delivered to you today that I didn't expect to have the privilege of talking to you. However,

I have some very recent news that might be of interest to you, that I don't mind at all putting on the record and disclosing to you.

and to the Celler committee everything that they have asked for in their most recent go-round. It has taken us some two weeks to comply with that, because not only of the volume of the requests that the committee has given us, but also some of the quality of the material that they have asked for.

"You are all old hands at the National Petroleum Council, and the restraints and the restrictions that are imposed upon you, being an advisory committee, so I can very briefly tell you that we have been examining the material, because it has requested the stenographic transcripts that have been taken of the meetings. They have not asked broadside for all of the transcripts, but they have for those that pertain to twelve enumerated reports which you have rendered to the Secretary at his request.

You know as well as I that you operate in a fishbowl -- anybody can look at it; you have nothing to cover up, everything has been above board, especially as far as antitrust and antimonopoly pieces of information that might be of interest to that committee.

"That wasn't the point that we were looking at. We knew that there was nothing, no evidence in the record, that

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would embarrass the National Petroleum Council or the Secretary, because you have exercised good judgment and discretion, and that even if there was a chance that you could get together and violate some of the antitrust laws, there is certainly no evidence that you ever have, as far as the minutes are concerned, or anywhere else, as far as I have been able to perceive.

tions, and we have a policy that we must look at when we comply with any committee request, and that is what has been giving the Solicitor's office the difficulty recently.

that must be drawn to comply with a separation of powers
between the legislative and the executive branch. Some of
these committees are intent on getting into the administration
of some part of the executive prerogatives. I am not going to
get into that and show you how they have been doing that, or
give you any evidence of it, but as a result of it we have
found it incumbent upon our particular departments, at leastand I think generally other departments have the same difficulty with some of the other examining committees -- to
withhold from the committees our internal thinking, the staff
papers and memoranda which precede a determination of policy,
correspondence, even inter-agency, that has gone to make up
what we finally come up with as a policy. Those are things

that we think we must held as confidential staff thinking, Ĺ only within the department, and we don't think that the committee should ask us for those family thoughts until we hand them what we come out with as a policy, which we are happy to give them. We solicit any suggestions that they have by way of criticism, destructive or constructive, when they ere talking about a policy, because we have done nothing that we are ashamed of -- we think that we have done a good job. We welcome investigations because it gives us a chance to publicize what we actually have been doing. 10

But when they ask for information which we were using to develop this policy that we finally come up with, we think that they have gone too far.

Chas a result, that is what I have been trying to determine in the last few weeks -- whether the correspondence that the Celler committee has asked us for with respect to the National Petroleum Council and whether the stenographic transcripts that you take of your meetings are of such a nature that we would be breaking our policy and our precedent in delivering to the committee.

As I started off by saying, only this morning have I recommended that we send over the entire batch, everything that they have asked for, because I can draw a line between an advisory committee, such as yours, and the information that has been developed in your meetings, resulting in written

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minutes, and a final report -- I can distinguish that from
the staff thinking inside of the Department. I hope that my
distinction holds up -- I don't know that it will -- but in
any event, as I say, I am recommending that we do draw that
line and put everything in the hands of the Celler committee,
except, of course, those things that are classified for
military purposes. Those things naturally do not get into
the hands of anybody except those properly cleared, who have
good and sufficient reason for having access to them.

"If there are any questions, I will be glad to try to answer them. That is the only piece of news I have. I know that you have a busy day, and I am not going to take up any more time."

Thank you, Chairman Hallanan. Chauther Chairman: Thank you very much.

MR. ROBERT E. WILSON: 'May I ask if you have actually sent them, or recommended to the Secretary that they be sent?"

MR. ARMSTRONG: I have only recommended to the Secretary that they be sent. They have not left. Of course, the same thing goes for another letter from another committee of a similar nature that has been addressed to the National Petroleum Council.

THE SHAIRMAN: I think you might follow up on that,

if you want to. "

MR. ARMSTRONG: Yes. That material has been gathered together by Mr. Brown and is ready for transmittal to the committee. As far as I know, there is nothing there that should even be looked at. It is all gold-fish bowl stuff -- things that the committee can read for all they are worth. And sometime before Mr. Hallanan leaves, I know that I would like to talk to him and go over it and see that we have completely complied with the request, but I think that we can send that along at the same time that we are sending this."

followed this guide so scrupulously and religiously that the Council has only acted upon those things which the Government, through its constituted authority, has requested that we act upon. We have hewed to that very line in a way that there has been no deviation from it.

MR. ARMSTRONG: 'I am quite sure of that. I have read a lot of the transcripts. '(

THE CHAIRMAN: "Thank you very much. We are glad to have you."

MR. BRUCE K. BROWN: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: On this discussion about the Celler committee, I would like to amplify what has been said by just recalling to many of you one thing that wasn't said this morning. PAD had a similar request. At that time we concluded

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that the actions of the National Petroleum Council, in so far as they affect what we call the Defense Production Act and everything that has happened since the time the Congress enacted the Act in 1950 down to the date of the present request, was a proper inquiry, and the National Petroleum Council did produce all of its reports, and we did send that much stuff over to the Celler committee, so some of the stuff is just duplication.

MR. ARMSTRONG: (That/s correct. There is some duplication from their old request, but we are sending them over new copies. Maybe they have lost the old ones.)

MR. ROBERT E. WILSON: Mr. Chairman.
THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wilson.

MR. WILSON: "I would like to ask Mr. Armstrong to state whether it has been made clear to the Caller committee and others who are submitting these requests that the Council was not originated at a request from industry or a suggestion from the industry, but that the request came from the Government — incidentally, from a previous administration — and that these restrictive rules are rules developed by our own lawyers narrowing our scope from what was first requested by the Government, just to protect us in a situation of this kind."

THE CHAIRMAN: I think, Mr. Armstrong, you are familiar with that history."

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MR. ARMSTRONG: So is the Celler committee. reminding them again.

We would be glad to have you sit in. Mr. Armstrong. if you can.

Thank you very much. I will sit MR. ARMSTRONG: where I was.

THE CHAIRMAN: Sit up here with Hines Baker.

MR. STEWART: Seeing Dr. Wilson rise reminded me of one comment that I think I should make, as a part of this overall report. Your Committee on Emergency Planning included some suggestions that disaster committees be established to move into the petroleum supply problems of any area that was under attack. We have been working on ways and means of providing that sort of a structure. Our problem has been complicated by the Defense Production Act, and we still are working on it, but I can assure you that at the present there is a concerted drive throughout the Government to provide some way in which we can have an organization guite thoroughly set up and have it triggered either automatically or by some very simple and easy to accomplish means when the time comes.

Now, what that will finally be, I don't know, but the pressure is the strongest now that it has been since we started in digging on it, and pushing the idea, so I think we will probably get some action before too long. "

Min. WILSON: "I am very happy to hear that, Mr.

Stewart. I know it has been a difficult problem. I remind the Council, however, that the present status of the situation is that the State Civil Defense Directors can give us all our orders and they can tell the Whiting refinery, for example, not to ship anything into Illinois, if they want to, and that is the Federal law, as I understand it. Those men have been delegated authority to run all business in their State. Why, you just can't run the oil industry divided up into State lines, and we have got to get something that will work and work quickly after an emergency comes in.

MR. B. L. MAJEWSKI: "It might be helpful for economic reasons, but not for winning a war."

MR. CARROLL FEMTRESS: "Mr. Chairman, if I can interrupt one moment -- Dr. Wilson, a short time ago, the Federal Civil Defense Administration, with the approval of the President, signed Delegation 5, which gave to the Secretary of the Interior certain responsibilities with respect to fuels. We don't know exactly what it means yet. We do know there is a conflict with the State and the local people, but we now hope to be able to find out and have a little backing of the Federal Civil Defense people to begin to unsnarl this thing."

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, are there any other remarks or questions in connection with the matter we have been discussing here?

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MR. B. L. MAJEWSKI: Mr. Chairman, I have been here a long time --

THE CHAIRMAN: "What is your name?

MR. MAJEWSKI: My name is Najewski, Mary's oldest boy, Barney, and you know, every time an election campaign comes around, we go through this stuff.

THE CHAIRMAN: Stand up.

MR. MAJEWSKI: Well, I'm too tired. I've been in the celler all morning, and I want to get out of it, and what I wanted to observe was that, why do we waste our time when we're subject to these attacks for campaign purposes? That's what it sounds like to me, and I hope it's quoted so that I could be invited by the chairman of a committee to say this personally to the committee. (Laughter.)

But it seems to me like a hell of a travesty, getting people to come to help their Government that they love to preserve as well as any Congressmen, to be subjected to this stuff, and I hope you find some way of conveying it to the chairmen of these committees who only do this for political purposes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure your thinking is not out of line.

MR. MAJEWSKI: Well, quote me personally, because I want to get a little publicity.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. W. W. Vandeveer, are you pe

prepared at this time to submit the report of your special Committee on Manpower?

MR. W. W. VANDEVEER: I am, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vendeveer, gentlemen.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL'S

COMMITTEE ON OIL AND GAS INDUSTRIES MANPOWER

MR. VANDEVEER: Well, after all these Government reports, my blood pressure hasn't gone up very much.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: The Committee on Oil and Gas Industries Manpower was created by the National Petroleum Council upon the recommendation of the Agenda Committee in its report, which was adopted at the Council's meeting on May 4, 1955.

The Oil and das Division of the Department of the Interior requested the Council to bring up to date its previous manpower studies including estimates of manpower engaged on July 1, 1955, in the petroleum and gas industries, classified by functional divisions of the industries, occupations, skills and geographical areas. It was also indicated that in view of the importance of manpower in defense planning for the essential oil and gas industries and for the Armed Forces, estimates of manpower requirements should be frequently brought up to date. A copy of the letter of request follows.

The Committee Chairman appointed a Technical Subcommittee to advise on survey technique and to draft a study

report. The Technical Subcommittee was called together on June 14 and September 13, 1955, in the Council's Washington office. Representatives of the Oil and Gas Division attended part time; they were questioned and made statements as to the specific data desired under the broad language of their May 4, 1955 request. Representatives of the Bureau of Old-Age Survivors' Insurance and Bureau of Employment Security appeared and advised on Government sources of employment data. Also, guidance was solicited from the Chairman of Materials and Manpower Coordination Panel, Military Petroleum Advisory Board.

The Technical Subcommittee has considered the more specific type of studies now indicated and has explored ways and means to obtain meaningful data. The committee agreed to the following course of action by the Technical Subcommittee and it is hoped that the Council concurs:

A. The Oil and Gas Division's request is being studied under three main categories. It is planned to draft the Council's report in the same fashion. These categories are:

1. Number tables showing estimated employment on or about July 1, 1955, for the functional divisions of the 011 Industry exclusive of retail outlets and the Gas Industry up to the city gate:

Domestic U. S. totals will be estimated for all such

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functional divisions and for some significant components such as oil and gas field contract services, for-hire tank trucks, barges, etc. Employment statistics by States will be shown where meaningful.

By using a sampling technique certain qualitative data will be estimated such as age distribution, numbers of males and females and ratios of scientists and engineers employed in these industries.

2. Charts indicating numbers and skills normally employed in constructing new refinery capacity, laying additional pipe line mileage and drilling additional wells.

Manpower requirements will be estimated in relation to selected variables involved, for example, size of pipe, number of construction crews, barrels thru-put, depth, etc.

3. Lists of critical skills and occupations for the principal activities in the oil and gas industries, showing estimated training time and educational requirements.

It is felt that such lists will constitute an authoritative standby manpower guide for the use of the Departments of Defense and Interior and the Military Petroleum Advisory Board, in connection with their studies concerning wertime manpower requirements of the petroleum industry.

B. Every established source of data is being investigated to be used in lieu of a direct questionnaire approach. Further, such established sources make it possible to

bring employment statistics up to date from time to time with a minimum of burden on the industries and Government.

These sources generally are;

l. Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D. C., who tabulates employment each quarter, with a lag of about six months after the quarter, for the main divisions of the oil industry. This data seems fairly accurate although in some States only employers with eight or more employees are required to report. As of January, 1956, this minimum requirement is lowered to four or more employees.

This is a regular data source and the agency staff are interested and cooperative. Also the accuracy of the data and its allocation to industry divisions by industrial codes are subject to improvement by better understanding between the reporting companies and the State unemployment insurance offices.

- 2. Special agencies such as Interstate Commerce Commission, U. S. Maritime Commission, Corps of Engineers, National Science Foundation, etc.
- 3. Trade and constructors associations, some of whom are represented on this Council. For example, the Independent Natural Gas Association who are advising on or arranging for various data and recommendations relating to intra and interstate gas transmission companies or various training committees of A.P.I., who are advising on training time for

selected critical skills and occupations.

- 4. By direct questionnaire -- which was found necessary to send out to about 80 gas companies in order to secure the employment data requested.
- C. By bringing all these component parts together at least by the year-end it is anticipated that a completed report can be submitted to the Council early next year.
- D. The Technical Subcommittee feels that it would be in the oil and gas industries interest to have an established source accumulate and issue selected manpower statistics regularly. In many cases the information can be acquired from existing sources or from some which could be promoted because of mutual interest of the parties.

Since the Oil and Gas Division has indicated that it should be anticipated that manpower estimates should be frequently brought up to date -- and since the regular issue of selected statistics seems appropriate, it is recommended that this be done via some established agency rather than by temperary committee appointments.

(The letter above referred to is as follows:)

from the other three or four members of the committee.

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Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: I know you have done a fine and a very constructive and worth-while work.

MR. VANDEVEER: Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN: I congratulate your committee.

This being an interim report, gentlemen, it requires no action at the moment. It may be received and filed.

General White, I think at this time we may pass along to the matter of the military petroleum requirements, and if you are prepared now, we would be very happy to hear from you.

Members of the Council, General White.

REMARKS OF BRIGADIER GENERAL W. W. WHITE, ON MILITARY PETROLEUM REQUIREMENTS.

paper which I have prepared here has been somewhat emasculated by some of the remarks of my friend, Mr. Stewart, and others, so if I seem to wonder into the wild blue yonder every now and then, it is because I am not reading what they told me I could say. It's because I'm doing it on my own.

I think, however, in connection with the remarks that have been made previously about the National Petroleum Council's desirability from the standpoint of Government, that it is a pretty good indication of the continuing desire of the Department of Defense to avail itself of the wonderful job which you gentlemen and your committees have done because both Colonel

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Gilliam and I have received from the Defense Department full clearance to come over and discuss the problems with you.

You can be assured that Mr. Wilson and the other members of the Department who are allowing me to speak for them feel that it is absolutely vital, as Mr. Stewart has said, that the Defense Department have available to it the facilities of the petroleum industry, so that we can do our planning in a logical and sound manner.

In connection with that, it has been the Department's policy to try to give to the petroleum industry, through this council, as realistic military requirements as we can possibly give you, as soon as we can give them to you, with the conditions of security always kept in mind.

In order to do this, the techniques of computing forward requirements are constantly under scrutiny, and I think they are constantly being improved. We realize that only by giving you this information can you gentlemen in the industry supply the military people with adequate petroleum products of the proper kind and at reasonable cost, of course.

I know you are all interested in the revised forecast of the military petroleum requirements. Colonel Gilliam, who I understand is to follow me, will report to you on the requirements for this fiscal year and fiscal year 1956. I understand he will also discuss with you the trends of military procurement as they have developed since 1952. Consequently,

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I will limit myself to the crystal-ball department, and try to give to you our thinking on the long-range requirement forecasts for aviation gasoline and jet fuel.

those phases. First, I would like to tell you that the forecast which I gave to you just about a year ago and which extended through 1960 seems to have firmed up and, as far as we can estimate, is still sound. And I also would like to give you the usual word of caution that our prognostications are developed on the assumption that a continued military state or lack of military state, if you will, will continue to exist throughout the period.

We are making, of course, an entirely different set of assumptions in the event of a full-scale war. And we also have made no attempt to prognosticate what might happen to consumption, military consumption, in the event of a full-scale disarmament program being adopted.

Our estimates show now the military aviation gasoline requirement will decrease gradually from the present 127,000 barrels per day to about 100,000 barrels per day in 1960, and that this trend will level off by 1965 in the neighborhood of about 95,000 barrels per day.

Jet fuel, of course, will increase and in a more rapid manner than the aviation gasoline decreases. In fiscal 1956 we shall be requiring about 256,000 barrels per day of

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jet fuel, and we think that will go up to about 325,000 barrels per day by 1960. The upward trend will continue through fiscal 1965, at which time we estimate the requirements will be in the neighborhood of 340,000 barrels per day.

the petroleum industry as to when jet fuel will completely replace aviation gasoline for military uses. Based on all the knowledge which we have available to us at the present time, jet fuel isn't going to replace aviation gasoline in the military during the lifetime of any of us present. Although most of the tactical and the strategic aircraft in the military operations will be jet-propelled, there still are a very large number of heavy transport, aerial tankers, patrol and search aircraft, cargo carriers, and so forth, which will consume huge quantities of aviation gasoline.

As a matter of fact, the present indications are that many of the smaller aircraft which are used particularly within the Army will be replaced by larger piston-engine aircraft for low-altitude operations and for the type of liaison work which the Army is carrying out with its aircraft.

denorally, these larger aircraft will not only consume more fuel, but, of course, they will require a better grade of fuel than they are now using. Instead of using 100-130, it is almost certain that the requirements will be for 115-145, and a recently published Army fuels policy points in that

direction, as I am sure most of you know.

In addition to that, many of the Air Force transport and service wings which are now consuming less than 500 barrels per day of aviation gasoline, mostly 100 octane, are being replaced by wings of very large transports, much larger than the present G-97 stratocruiser, which will consume around 1,500 barrels per day instead of the 500 that they are now using, and that will be dimost entirely, or I think I am safe in saying, entirely Grade 115-145.

ments for avgas have been indicated to go down volume-wise, there will be an increase in the demand for alkylate and, of course, alkylate is the bottle neck in our production job. For this reason, the ODM has approved the continuation of the present alkylation expansion program, whereby the Government will facilitate expansion of capital on a reasonable basis, and in addition, as was mentioned by Mr. Fentress, they will include within their program an additional 25,000 barrels per day of alkylation capacity for rapid tax write-off purposes.

Another question which we are asked very frequently is when jet fuel will begin to replace aviation gasoline for civilian uses. It has been particularly brought up due to the announcement by Pan American Airways that they have ordered a fleet of 45 jet transports, and many of the people who have talked with us have immediately seen in this move a new era in

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 of aircraft will be replaced practically overnight by jet aircraft.

air transport, where all of the convention reciprocating type

happen. In the first place, the terrific expenditure for piston-engine aircraft cannot just be wiped out over night.

In the second place, aircraft today -- transport aircraft -- don't wear out. The only way you can get rid of a good transport aircraft is to crash it or burn it, have a catastrophe, and the sequence of events on civilian transport aircraft has been pretty well established since the thirties. An aircraft starts out as being the superdeluxe plushjob on extra-fare service, it is degraded next to the ordinary first-class service, then it goes into tourist service, then it goes into cargo service, and it winds up hauling manganese down in central America or someplace like that, but all the time it is doing that it continues to consume gasoline.

not at all supplant piston-engine aircraft for a very long time to come. As a matter of fact, we are convinced that the increase in civilian aviation gasoline consumption will more than compensate for the decrease volume-wise in consumption by the military in the foreseeable future.

(I would also like to point out to you at this time that there is a greatly increased use of distillene coming to

we in the future, and it may pose a very major problem to us.

More and more distilates are going, of course, to be required
in the production of jet fuel as time goes on. The civil
economy is bound to use an ever-increasing amount of distilate
for heating, retiroads, trucks, buses, and now even automobiles.

Also, to make matters worse, our research has indicated that
conversion of heavy military vehicles to Diesel operation is
very desirable and at present the Military Petroleum Advisory
Beard is making a study of the ultimate availability of
distilates to determine the extent to which we can go ever on
our future planning to dieselation of the heavier types of
military vehicles.

talk to you a little bit about the point which I made at our last meeting, which I still think is of the utmost importance to you in the industry and to us in the military.

bulk facilities for your own basic refinery needs, and also for the use of the military on a service-contract basis. In the latter connection, the rapid tax amertization features can be subject to consideration by ODM and we are presently discussing with the members of ODM and with the Office of Oil and Gas the finalization of other methods of encouragement which we might possibly adopt to get some protected underground or otherwise protected storage available to the military. The

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the cone-roof tankage which is prevalent throughout this country in particular is extremely vulnerable, and most of us realize, I am sure, that we have our little old home-made atomic bomb right in the refinery yard under present conditions. Those things can be corrected to a reasonable extent; they can be corrected completely, of course, if we find the way to put everything underground, but that isn't in the cards for the immediate future.

But I strongly urge that you take back to your own

problem is of vital interest and of vital import for strategic

It is quite obvious, I am sure, to all of us, that

companies the thought that in order for your refinery to operate after any atomic strike or even -- well, probably we wouldn't get anything if we didn't get an atomic strike, so leave it there -- but your refineries, generally, are able to withstand some pretty tough knocking around, but your tank farms cen't even stand a high wind, so that it behooves all of you to take a look at your basic rundown storage and your basic refinery tankage to see whether or not you don't want to harden it up so that it will live through what the rest of your refinery would.

"Mr. Chairman, if there are any questions, being a professional clay pidgeon these days, I offer myself."

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, are there any questions that you want to direct to the General?

Very interesting, General, very interesting. Thank you very much.

GENERAL WHITE: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. You seem to have covered it very adequately, General. Nobody had anything to develop.

GENERAL WHITE: Thanks.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would like next to present our old friend, Colonel Gilliam, Director of the Armed Services Petroleum Furchasing Agency.

Colonel, glad to have you back with us.

MILITARY PETROLEUM PROCUREMENT, REMARKS OF

COLONEL ARNOLD C. GILLIAM, DIRECTOR, ARMED

SERVICES PETROLEUM PURCHASING AGENCY.

COLONEL CILLIAM: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: It is always a pleasure and a privilege for me to attend your council meetings. I always look forward to being here. Unfortunately, I was in Europe at the time of your last meeting, which was in May. Since that time I have also made an extended trip to the Central Pacific and the Far East.

The supply of petoleum products in the overseas command is adequate. Of course, I don't think that is good, to some extent.

The fiscal year 1955 is well past, but there is one matter concerning it that should be mentioned. My first fore-

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cast, over a year ago, was that the military requirements would total 219,000,000 barrels.

They fluctuated some during the year. The final figure on deliveries is a bit over 212 million barrels. So we actually took over 97 percent of our forecast, which was one year prior to that time.

I feel that 97 percent of a huge quantity that was projected so far in the future puts us in the light of a pretty good customer, and I feel, gentlemen, it is a good record, but I still am endeavoring to improve it.

Incidentally, for your information, that represents approximately one million dollars worth of petroleum, for the fiscal year of 1955, which is just completed.

at your main meeting forecast a requirement of 245 million barrels. During the past five months there has been a reduction of 12 million barrels, which brings the total to 233 million barrels. This reduction came about from appropriations being less than originally requested of Congress.

I have a chart here which I think might portray and give you some idea on the breakdown of the cut across the board just representing the fiscal year of 1956 compared with 1955, and we have corrected this to the new figure of 253 million barrels -- 20 percent avgas, 38 percent jet fuel, 7 percent mogas, 8 percent diesel, and 18 percent Navy special, 7 percent

other residuals, and 2 percent of lubes and greases.

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of you are taking notes on it.

Making a strong effort to balance the budget by reducing expenditures, particularly those of the military departments. If this is to be accomplished, in part, by reduced operation of ships, aircraft, trucks, and so forth, then we may expect some further reduction in our program.

Today I can state only that the total of our purchase requests for the year is considerably less than the 233 million barrel program which I have shown you on this chart. The departments are now reviewing their programs to determine the minimum additional amounts required. We shall know in the next month or so how much of the gap is to be filled.

(\) I am quite sure that we will be able to give you an accurate figure at the next Council meeting.

mention briefly. The first is the trend of deliveries and procurement of major product groups. This Chart G may give you a little better picture. You will notice since the fiscal year 1952 -- and you might say 152 or 153 was the height of the Korean war -- our requirements were between 100 million and 200 million barrels. I would like you to observe the continual increase, as General White pointed out, the big

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increase has been in the jet fuel. I covered that at the last meeting.

"This black line above the red is a small quantity which is lubes and greases. Here is the jet fuel, for the purpose of you gentlemen in the back, this is avgas, motor gasolinte, diesel, and Navy special, and this is our total program procurement for the fiscal year of 1956.

"The total quantities of avgas are leveling off, but there is a decreasing trend for motor gasoline, diesel, and Navy special.

February, we held the first ASPPA-Industry Conference to discuss problems of mutual concern. We in ASPPA found this joint consultation most helpful. Evidently the industry representatives did also, for the Council saw fit to send us a most encouraging testimonial resolution for our efforts. This is my first opportunity to express to you, in person, my appreciation of this testimonial.

Gentlemen, that to me is one of the nicest things that has ever happened to me in my 27 years in military service. I am so proud of it that it is framed and now hanging in my office in a permanent place.

Again I would like to express my deep appreciation for your thoughts. (Appleuec.)

(As a result of the success of this conference, we are

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holding another conference at one p.m., Wednesday, the 26th of October. The time was determined so that it would be on the day after our bid opening for motor gas and diesel when we expect that many industry people will be here from out of town, and particularly the West Coast.

I hope that many of your company representatives will attend, even though you have no problems. They may be able to help us with some of ours.

"We did not send out any written invitations. We have made press releases, and I think the petroleum industry as a whole is fully aware of the industry meeting that we are holding next week at one p.m. on the 26th.

Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to make an announcement which has nothing to do with my remarks here.

formed under the direction of a commander, a very bright young officer in the Navy, and later on, after he got the place organized, he was replaced due to the determination that a certain one service would have the directorship for the first time.

We are very fortunate at ASPPA, and I think the industry as well, too, and I would like to introduce to you today Captain Carl Dreacher, who was this man whom I spoke of and will replace me next summer on my departure, I suppose,

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overseas. I would like to introduce Captain Drescher to you, gentlemen. "(Applemee.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Any questions, gentlemen, that you desire to propound to Colonel Gilliam?

Colonel, thank you very much.

Mr. Keeler, we would be very happy to hear from the Military Petroleum Advisory Board.

REMARKS OF W. W. KEELER, CHAIRMAN, MILITARY PETROLEUM-ADVISORY BOARD.

MR. KEELER: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, I always find myself in the position of coming here to these National Petroleum Council meetings and saying that we are working on something, but never telling you folks what it is. I want to apologize for that, but the reason for that is the work that has been done to date by the National Petroleum Council has all been highly classified.

Now, we do have another new assignment over that that has been mentioned here this morning by General White — that's the assignment of a special study on manpower and materials. I want to mention that we are particularly anxious that we do not duplicate any of the work that is currently being done by Mr. Vandeveer's committee an manpower, and we are taking such pains that we have chosen the same subcommittee chairman, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Vandeveer, with the thought that we will eliminate any duplication, and I want to point out that

in connection with the Council's report, it covers the situation as we find it in July of 1955, whereas the Military Petroleum Advisory Board report will cover the situation in regard to certain military premises that have been set for us by the Office of Defense and the Oil and Gas Division of the Interior Department.

Gentlemen, in behalf of the Board, I want to express the thanks and appreciation for the help of many men from your organization. They have done a magnificent job. The work that has been done would have been impossible without their cooperation.

"Since last year the Secretary of the Interior has added three gas transmission and utility people to the Board. We have recently formed a gas panel, and we expect that now the Board, completed as it is, that we will be able to handle all kinds of questions that the military and the Department of the Interior throw at us.

Thank you very much. Mr. Chairman

MR. MAJEWSKI: Mr. Chairman, I should like to suggest something.

Bill, you said that the work of the National Fetroleum Council that you were doing was highly classified. You meant, for the record, that it was the Military Petroleum Advisory Board that was highly classified?

MR. KEELER: Yes. Thank you, Barney.

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I have just returned from the American Mining Congress at Las Vegas, in which some of the things that you

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have to consider were discussed. The matter of withdrawal of lands came up down there, and I am sure that that is a problem with you, in view of some of the large withdrawals that have been made.

Therewas some discussion of the offshore problem, especially as to the three-mile limit might be located, and the Master's report that is now before the Supreme Court, and I believe it will be our intention to ask the Attorney General for an early ruling on that matter.

We would like to have that decision as much as you. The pattern of Pederal ownership, of course, is difficult. We recently, or only yesterday, in connection with the Forest Service, had some discussion of lessing on acquired land, and there again we run into some difficulties that need your help in working them out.

'I, as a member of Congress over ten years, sat on the Mines and Mining Committee and have heard many of you in appearances before that committee.

uome old oil developments, some gas developments, and the new Williston Basin in the western part of the State. I was in Congress when that first opened up; I know all the problems that we met in that area with the Indians and Indian reservations, trying to go forward with the development of that great resource in the Fort Peck Indian Reservation and gold in the

Blackfeet Indian Reservation. U I want to assure you that it is my hope that you 2 will continue this Council, and that I can work with you in 3 the same cooperative spirit that was carried on under my 4 Ö predecessor, Mr. Levis. 6 Y Thank you very much. (Applause.) 7 THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, that brings us down to the 8 matter of new business. 9 Is there any new business to come before the Council's 10 If not, a motion to adjourn is in order. 11 I move we adjourn. MR. MAJEWSKI: 12 THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Majewski moves we adjourn. 13 I second. A VOICE: 14 THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting is adjourned. 15 (Whereupon at 11:35 a.m. the meeting was adjourned.) 16 -000-17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24